

ROOMS?

VACANCIES

AY'S JOURNAL.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER

WEDNESDAY—Rain.

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By New York Journal and Advertiser.

—NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.—16 PAGES.

WEDNESDAY—Rain.

PRICE ONE CENT

In Greater New
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1,225 Emp.
Adv.
IN TO-DAYLADYSMITH SURROUNDED; BRITISH BESIEGED.
RAILROAD AND WIRES CUT; WHITE IN PERILCommunication With the Town
Cut Off, the Boers Having
Invested It to the South.Great Britain Staggered by the News of the Disaster
to General White's Force—Buller's Corps Can-
not Aid Them for About Two Weeks.

LONDON, November 1—4 A. M.—No news can be had from Ladysmith. It is feared that the town has been surrounded by the Boers, who have been seen to the southwest of it. It is now deemed certain that the Boers have cut the wires and stopped railroad communication south of Ladysmith, isolating the British forces under General White.

The last dispatches received before communication was suddenly cut off told of the Boers gathering in considerable force at Dewdrop, southwest of Ladysmith, and of large forces of them advancing over the Helpmakaar road. A big camp of Boers is to be formed between Harris-smith Bridge and Potgieters Camp, at Dewdrop.

The South Africa News at Cape Town received in the afternoon a message from Ladysmith saying that a battle is proceeding at Umban-bane, a few miles from there, and that several shells have dropped into the town.

A Retreat from Ladysmith Expected.

It was believed that General White contemplated retreating to Pietermaritzburg while the railroad was open. That chance seems to have vanished on account of the quickness and activity with which the Boers got to the south of Ladysmith and cut off General White's line of supplies and only road to retreat.

The greatest anxiety prevails here. Large crowds assemble around the War Office. The Prince of Wales and the Marquis of Salisbury sent their secretaries to the War Office last night to make inquiries as to the situation, but there was no news for them.

The troops of General White must deal with the situation themselves. A decisive action must occur before they can be relieved by reinforcements.

The British army corps will not begin to reach the Cape in any numbers before next Monday. Only a few ships containing supplies and men of the service corps are now landing.

Buller Hailed as a Savior.

General Sir R. Buller, who has been hailed as the savior of South Africa, cannot do anything until he has his men. When they arrive he will have 90,000. There will be three divisions of infantry, 30,000 in all; 5,000 artillery and engineers, 5,000 troops employed on the line of communication, 10,000 reserves at bases, 4,000 Natal troops, 5,000 local troops and 20,000 Colonials.

The Boers are delighted to learn that their arch enemy, Dr. Jameson, and his lieutenant, Sir John Willoughby, are shut up in Ladysmith, while Cecil Rhodes is cornered in Kimberley.

Bluest Day London Has Known.

This is the bluest day London has experienced in many a year. The capture of the British regiments by the Boers had as stunning an effect as if the whole army had been wiped out. The British rushed to the war light-hearted, pool-pooling the idea that the Boers could and against British troops.

Pall Mall and the vicinity of the War Office were thronged all day and far into the night by members of the Royal family, Members of Parliament and Generals. They were all turned away disappointed.

The conviction is strong that White and all his force in Ladysmith are in desperate straits. No reinforcements can reach him for at least a week. Cape Town is a long way from Natal, and it will take several days for troops to cover that distance after landing.

The plan of campaign is kept a secret, and it is not known whether they will endeavor to proceed directly to the relief of White or toward the Orange Free State in order to draw off the Boers, and then he does will depend on the events of the next few days.

Newspaper Correspondents in Ladysmith.

If Ladysmith is really surrounded, all the newspaper correspondents are prisoners. They will undoubtedly make every effort to get with the news. Dunn, the Journal's commissioner, the best man there, has not been heard from.

All the London papers try to put on a hopeful air. They are telling the people that a British victory is inevitable in the end, and are advising them to cheer up under the present reverses.

The last dispatch to leave Ladysmith said that the Boer guns reopened their fire yesterday morning and kept up a shelling of the town, using the big siege guns that were silenced the day before, but not permanently disabled as had been hoped. The situation is critical. Four hours after the Boer troops returned to camp the natives reoccupied all their old positions.

General Joubert is drawing the network tighter, news from Cape Town says.

General White wired two hours before communication was suspended that he is able to maintain his position. No attempt was made by the Boers to storm the town. They contented themselves with keeping up a heavy artillery fire all day.

The disaster to General White will result in his removal from the head of affairs, if not his court-martial.

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley cabled to-day to General Buller advising him to appoint General Sir Archibald Hunter to succeed White in command at Ladysmith. Hunter is a veteran of the Sudan and White's second in command.

The Boers are showing great activity around Kimberley. They are fortifying the town from which to shell the town.



Mountain Battery No. 10, Captured by the Boers.

This striking picture is from a photograph taken by J. H. Murray, of Pietermaritzburg, Natal, and reproduced in The Army and Navy Illustrated. It shows the battery at drill near Pietermaritzburg, advancing over open country in marching order, the seven-pounder guns carried on the backs of mules. Six guns constitute a battery, under a major, with a captain and three subalterns. Major G. E. Bryant was in command.

WHITE FACES A
FIERCE SIEGE.

H. W. Wilson, England's Famous War Expert, Says
He Can Do Nothing but Wait Until the
Army Corps Reinforces Him.

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Journal and Advertiser.)

London, Oct. 31.—H. W. Wilson, England's best military expert, writes in the Daily Mail:

"There is no denying the fact that though the loss of two British battalions and a mountain battery cannot be described as a great disaster to our arms, it must very seriously affect the situation in South Africa. To begin with, it deprives White of 1,500 bayonets and six seven-pounder guns at a time when he is certain to want every soldier and every gun that he possesses.

"His position, in short, has become critical. It can scarcely be possible for him to withdraw his army from Ladysmith and retreat to the line of the Tugela. It is probable White will elect to stay at Ladysmith and face what will be almost certainly a siege, for the enemy is, as reports represent, from 20,000 to 30,000 strong, with plenty of artillery.

"Further offensive movements on our part are practically impossible. The British force is now about 10,000 soldiers, with possibly 500 or 1,000 bluejackets. The sudden arrival of the latter, for the powerful force was taken off White by a demonstration in the direction of Bloemfontein at the earliest possible moment, so that troops as they arrive may be pushed up toward the Orange River.

"The success of the Boers will undoubtedly stimulate them to determined resistance. This is no holiday war. We are dealing with enemies of our own tenacity and courage, though lacking the perfect steadiness and dash of the well-disciplined British troops. The loss of 2,000 men can in no sense avert ultimate British success. It has only postponed it, for it is any more serious than it looks, reverses which our arms have sustained and recovered from in the present century."

LONSDALE LOOKS OUT
FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES.

Let us manage so as later we can look him in the face.
And tell him what he'd very much prefer—
That while he saved the empire his employer saved his race.

And his mates (that's you and me) looked out for him.
He's an absent-minded beggar, and he may forget it all.
But we do not want his kiddies to remind him
That we sent him to the workhouse while then
They lay languished faint.

Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—
Cook's home—his home—home of a millionaire—
(Fifty thousand home and foot going to Table Bay.)

Each of 'em doing his country's work, (and what have you done?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—
pay—pay!

From Rudyard Kipling's "The Absent-Minded Beggar," printed yesterday in the London Daily Mail and the New York Journal.

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Journal and Advertiser.)

London, Oct. 31.—Lord Lonsdale has undertaken the greatest individual act of charity that England has known for many years. He will look after the welfare of the wives and families of all the men in the reserve corps in Westmoreland and Cumberland counties; also the wives of soldiers who have married without permission and will therefore not be taken care of by the Government.



The Earl of Lonsdale.

MAJOR
GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD
HUNTER
WHO WILL PROBABLY
SUCCEED GEN. WHITE.FRANCE TRIES TO
STIR UP TROUBLE

Proposes That the Powers Send Warships to Delagoa Bay—England Will Resent Any Action of This Sort as Overtly Hostile to Herself.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York
Journal and Advertiser.)

London, Oct. 31.—France has not yet succeeded in persuading any European power, even her ally, Russia, to make representations to England to stay her hand in South Africa, but she is now making an insidious but none the less hostile effort to embarrass England.

Starting upon the assumption that the neutralization of Delagoa Bay is a matter essentially European, France proposes that Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria and even little Holland shall send at least two or three war ships to Lorenzo Marquez and keep them there until the end of the campaign.

If any power should entertain such a proposal, a condemnation would be inevitable. England is absolutely determined to permit no such interference in the sphere wherein geographically, as well as by good diplomatic understanding with Portugal, she claims paramountcy.

A semi-official note published in Rome conclusively proves that France is pressing this plan in Europe, and somewhat vaguely promises that Italy will send a squadron to Delagoa Bay, provided other powers do the same. This is a safe promise, as European agreements make it problematical.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—The local press ridicules and protests against the jollity tone assumed by the London and German anti-Boer press over the Kaiser's letter to Colonel Mardeck of the British Dragoon Regiment, of which His Majesty is the honorary colonel. Attention is called to the fact that the Kaiser's letter was simply a polite, cool reply to a formal announcement of the regiment's departure for active service. It could not, therefore, be construed as a branch of the Kaiser's neutrality in the Transvaal war.

The official papers add that if such an interpretation were given to the Kaiser's energetic rebuke in Germany.

Throughout Germany there is great rejoicing over yesterday's British.

\$8.00

to send a hospital ship for the use of the wounded soldiers in South Africa are the following: H. G. King, engaged in South African mining, \$5,000; Henry A. Butters, \$1,250; Mrs. Adair, \$500; Mrs. Mary E. Shenier, \$500; H. F. Thaw, R. H. Blackwell, \$250; Hon. Mrs. Carrington, \$125; Mrs. Naylor-Leland, \$50.

BRITAIN WANTS NO
AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS

Chicago, Oct. 31.—The British consul in this city, W. Wyndham, has addressed a communication to the Times-Herald saying that the number of applicants who wish to serve in the British army is so great that he is unable to answer them.

He says no volunteers have been called for. He also denies the report that he visited two men who wished to enlist to Canada to join the Canadian regiment, which is now full and has sailed.

CLARK CONDEMNED
BY HIS CONSTITUENT

London, Oct. 31.—At a meeting of the Calthness electors yesterday evening a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the attitude of Gavin Brown Clark, Radical, the member for Calthness in the House of Commons, on the South Africa question, and asking him to resign.

Mr. Clark was formerly Consul-General of the Transvaal in London.

BOER ANNEXATION
ACCEPTED AS